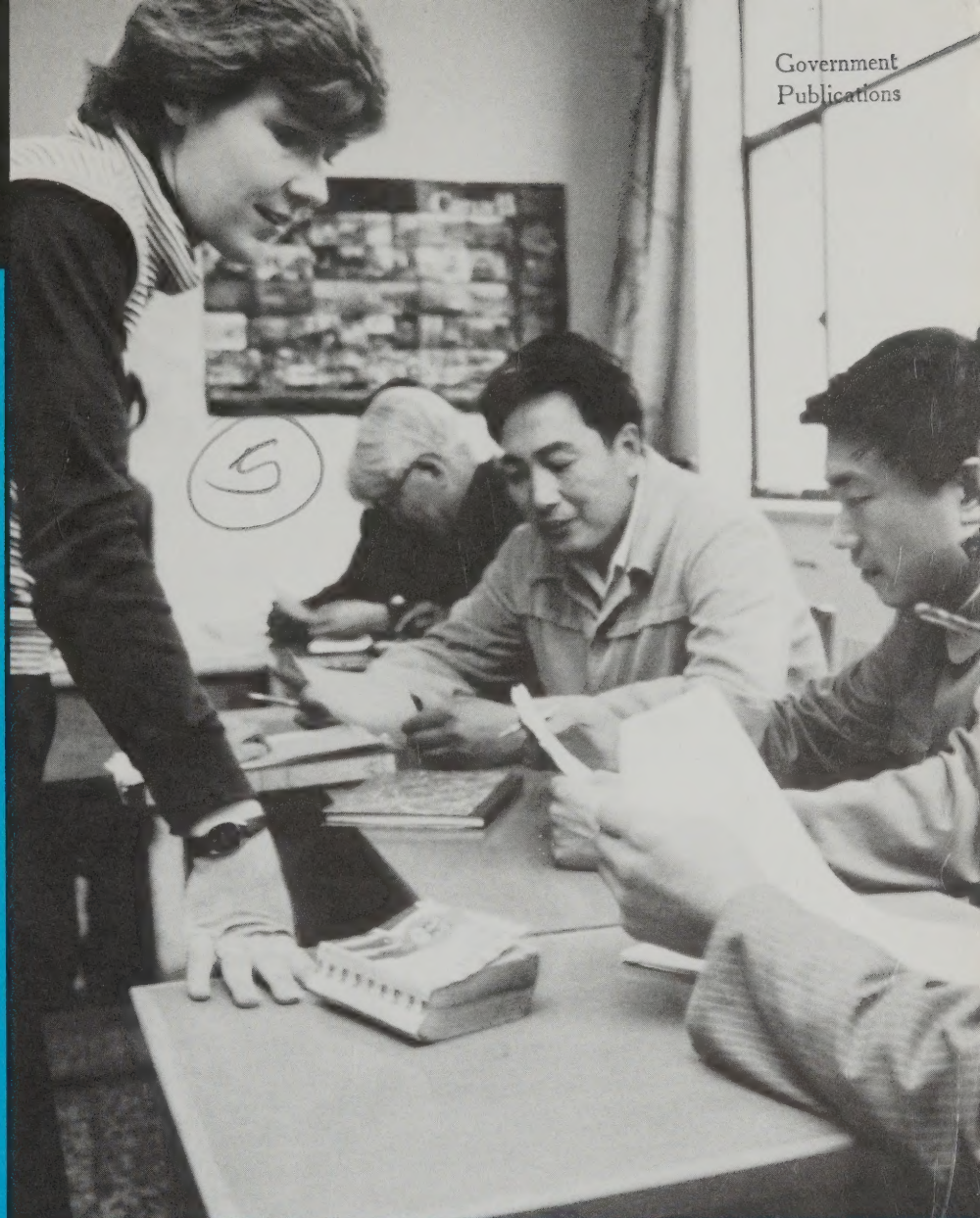
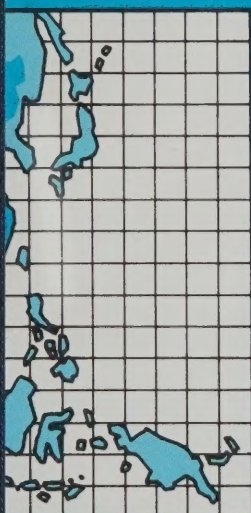


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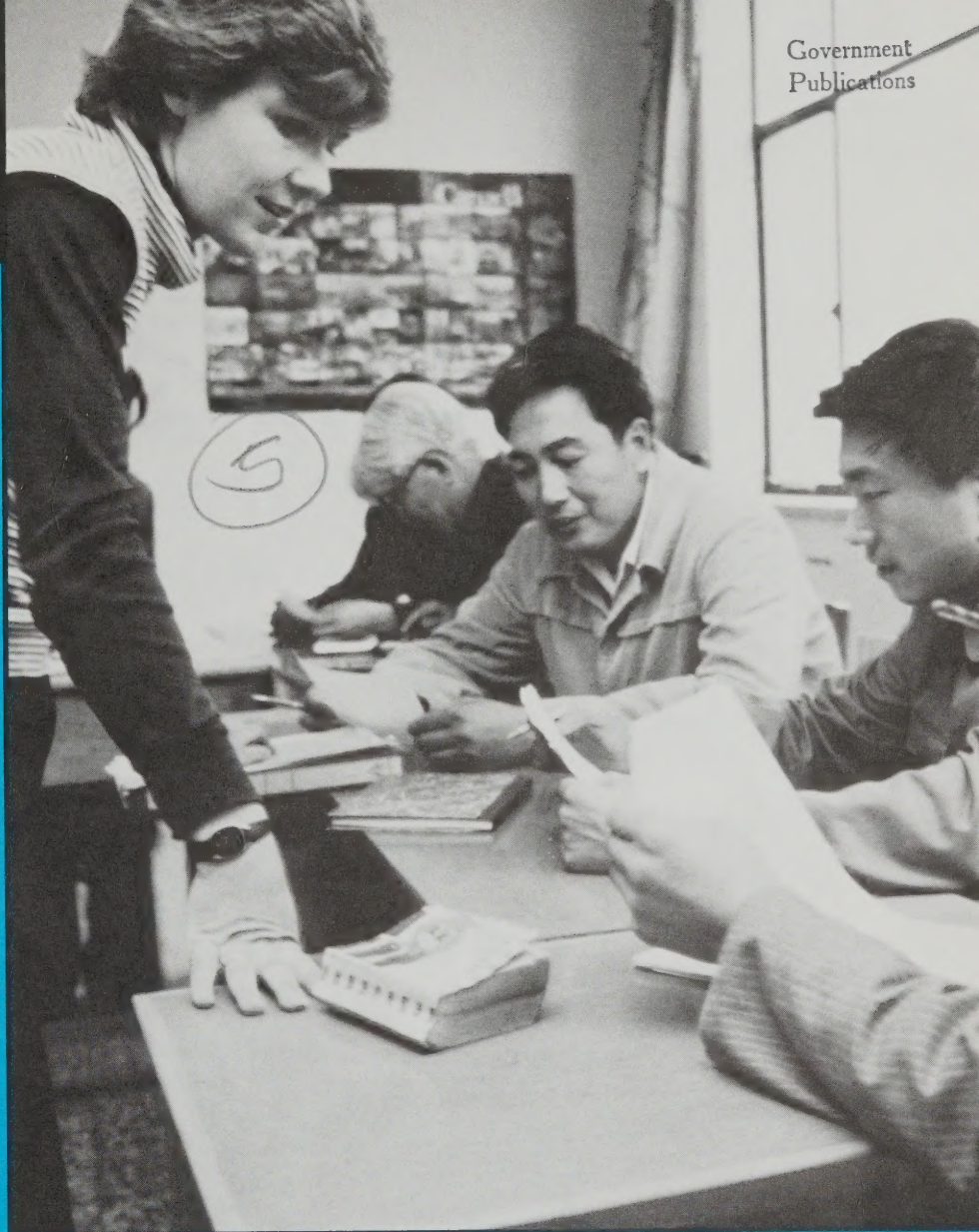
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Country Profile **China**

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COUNTRY PROFILE

Official Name: People's Republic of China

Capital: Beijing

Topography: Chiefly plateaus and river basins

Climate: Sub-tropical south, arid northwest, monsoons in east

Principal crops: Rice, potatoes, millet, peanuts, tobacco, tea, pork, cotton, sugar, oil seeds.

Resources: Petroleum, coal, hydro potential, tin, antimony, tungsten, fluorspar

Official language: Putonghua, based on Beijing (Mandarin) dialect

Ethnic groups: Han Chinese (94%); Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean and approximately 40 others.

Religions: Officially atheist; Muslims, Buddhists, Lamaists, Taoists, Christians, folk religions.

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	9.56 million sq. km.	9.97 million sq. km.
Population (1982)	1.015 billion	24.6 million
Population density	106 people per sq. km.	2.5 people per sq. km.
Urbanization	21%	75%
Population growth rate (1970-1982)	1.4%	1.2%
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	67 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate	67 per 1,000 live births	9 per 1,000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	107%	129%
Adult literacy rate	75% +	99%
Primary school enrolment		
Total	118%	104%
boys	130%	105%
girls	106%	103%

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Percentage of labor force in		
agriculture	69%	5%
industry	19%	29%
services	12%	66%
% of population of under 15 (1983)	31.6%	23.2%
Gross national product per capita (1983)	U.S. \$300	U.S. \$12,310
GNP average annual growth rate (1960-1982)	4.4%	2.5%
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	1.7%	9.4%
External public debt as % of GNP	N.A.	1.35%
Debt service as % of GNP	N.A.	4.96%
Current account balance	US \$4,460 million	US \$1,380 million
Principal exports	Petroleum products, clothing and textiles, coal.	
Principal imports	Foodstuffs, chemicals and related products, machinery and transport equipment.	
Exports to Canada (1984)	vegetables, nuts, oil seeds, cotton and mixed fibre fabrics, apparel and house furnishings, aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	
Imports from Canada (1984)	wheat, flour, wood products, copper, sulphur, fertilizers, aluminum, zinc and alloys, mining machinery, office and communications equipment	
Principal trading partners:	Hong Kong, Japan, U.S., West Germany	

COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Canadian development assistance reaches developing countries through three primary channels: bilateral (government-to-government) programs, special programs and multilateral programs. In most developing countries, the bilateral program is the largest; over all, about half of CIDA's budget is used to finance the thousands of projects CIDA has undertaken in over 55 countries. In the case of China, however, the emphasis on technology transfer has resulted in the delivery of many projects through Canadian institutions such as universities. Although such projects are administered by CIDA's Special Programs Branch, specifically the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division, most of the funding for them is provided through the bilateral channel.

Multilateral assistance involves the pooling of resources from countries which are members of international organizations. These organizations in turn provide loans and grants to developing countries for their development programs. Multilateral assistance from all donors through development banks, UN agencies and other international organizations comprises about 16 per cent of total net official development assistance to China (1983). Multilateral assistance will be covered in a separate section.

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Canada's development assistance program in China began in 1981. Initial activity included a CIDA familiarization mission in December 1981 and a full programming mission in April 1982, involving teams investigating specific sectors. On the basis of these missions and in collaboration with CIDA's counterpart agency in China, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MFERT), the initial shape of the program was drawn.

The first fiscal year for which CIDA's China program had a budget was 1982-83; disbursements on China-related activities totalled about \$2.2 million during that year for bilateral and special programs activities. This amount grew to \$5.3 million in 1983-84, and preliminary figures for 1984-85 stand at \$8.4 million. This does not include multilateral or other forms of CIDA assistance.

The Chinese have been relatively successful in establishing an industrial base and in satisfying the basic human needs of their population. CIDA assists China in overcoming other critical development constraints, particularly those with human resource implications. The program focusses on training both in Canada and in China, with an emphasis on training trainers in order to have a maximum multiplier effect in transferring knowledge. As well, emphasis is on strengthening institutions and developing model projects that can be replicated throughout the country. Equipment and material assistance is provided only where it is essential to support other activities; large capital ventures are not supported.

The program is concentrated in four major areas: human resource development, agriculture, forestry, and energy. Agriculture (22 per cent of commitments) and forestry projects (20 per cent) are concentrated in the northeastern province of Heilongjiang, where climate, forest and soil conditions are similar to those in parts of Canada. Energy projects (20 per cent) are in

electric power research as well as petroleum development. The major thrust of human resource development (38 per cent) has been in management training. Descriptions of the four key sectors and some sample projects follow.

Human Resource Development

When China set out on its current path of modernization in 1979, it became readily apparent that it lacked the necessary integrating institutions such as modern management schools, as well as information systems, a standardized system of accounting, and communications systems.

At present, the country does not have the human resources to apply to the institutional problems it is facing. In 1979, only 0.5 per cent of the labor force had higher education and only 0.9 per cent a technical or vocational education. The current university enrollment rate is one-quarter of the average for other developing countries, and the technical and vocational school enrollment rate is one-half. Many teachers in advanced education are underqualified, the curricula are outdated and scientific equipment is scarce.

In order to stimulate the required human resource development, the Chinese government is trying to arrange exposure to western models of management and technological application for its key people. In response to this strategy, CIDA is concentrating its program in China on technical assistance delivered through linkage arrangements between Canadian universities, colleges and professional associations aimed at restructuring institutions. In the human resource development sector, the country program has put particular emphasis on transferring Canadian managerial skills to China. This is being done through a number of projects, examples of which are outlined below.

The successful implementation of these projects has required CIDA and China to develop a language and orientation program aimed at preparing both the Canadian and Chinese personnel involved in exchanging technologies. By assisting the University of International Business and Economics to establish a Canada language and cultural orientation centre and by supporting a network of follow-up orientation centres in Canada, CIDA's China Language and Cross-Cultural Program has become the linchpin of the Human Resource Development program. Saint Mary's University, in Halifax, is the responsible Canadian executing institution for this project.

The Ministry of Education in China aims to increase industrial production by strengthening management programs in eight of its key universities. The Canada/China Management Education project was set up to help upgrade Chinese faculty members in these universities by introducing modern Western management theory in China and by exposing young faculty to both the concepts and methods of teaching them in Canada. Eight cooperative linkages between Chinese and Canadian universities have been established with general coordination by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

A human development training program, coordinated by World University Services Canada (WUSC) involves the training and education of approximately 300 Chinese in industries, colleges and universities across Canada. The target population is 25 to 45-year-old Chinese officers in government and enterprises. Because of their positions, these officers can have an excellent multiplier effect in transferring knowledge acquired in Canada to other Chinese. The project will have significant impact on the delivery of development projects in China because the project focuses on managers, planners, manpower developers and information service officers.

As the executing agency, Canada's Office of the Auditor General will supply major inputs to a project designed to strengthen financial and managerial practices in key sectors of the nation's economy. Assistance will be given in setting up a new auditor training office in the Audit Administration of the People's Republic of China. Audit teachers will be trained so that they in turn will be capable of training more than 30,000 auditors. Related technical and professional support will also be included.

Canada's Auditor General's Office (AGO) is also involved in a project implemented by CIDA's Management for Change program. This contribution enables China's Audit Agency to contract the AGO to assist in the preparation of an audit case study on the Tianjin Steel Mill.

Another Management for Change contribution enabled a three-member mission from York University to visit China this year to define training needs for senior officials responsible for foreign investment and trade in 14 coastal cities now being developed in special economic zones.

Located in Chengdu, and implemented on the Canadian side by the Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC), the Canada/China Enterprise Management Training project provides technical assistance to a new management training centre in Sichuan. Based on the needs of the local community of enterprises, appropriate programs are developed which result in graduates with the required skills for enterprise management. Training will be provided for approximately 40,000 managers. The centre was officially opened in October 1984, although the first classes commenced four months earlier.

The Foundation for International Training is an international non-governmental organization that has received funding from CIDA to collaborate with the Anhui Institute of Business Administration (ALBA). They are developing a series of modules for in-plant management training, preparing training manuals, and ensuring the development of a cadre of Anhui provincial trainers to continue in-plant training cycles under the auspices of the AIBA.

Agriculture

China is primarily an agricultural country, with 80 per cent of the population employed in this sector. With only one tenth of China's land area being cultivable, the cropland-to-person ratio is 0.1 hectares,

less than half that of India. To feed her increasing population, China must therefore bring a limited amount of available land into cultivation, improve yields on existing crop land and/or increase imports. China is now investing heavily in training, research and, where appropriate, increased mechanization to further increase yields, especially of grain crops. In the sparsely-populated north and west of China, more than 200 million hectares of unimproved natural rangeland constitute China's main unexploited potential in terms of livestock production. Increased consumer demand for meat and animal feed will have to be met from these northern grasslands or from the already limited domestic grain production.

In agriculture, the CIDA program concentrates on development of the northeast. Not only is this an area with a climate and conditions similar to those in Canada, but it is also where two Canadian provinces have already developed twinning arrangements: Alberta with Heilongjiang and Saskatchewan with Jilin. While China's own programs in tropical agriculture and in the rice breeding and paddy irrigation of the south are well-advanced, in the north of China, farmers are still using agricultural techniques which leave a lot of room for improvement and which fall in areas where Canada has an excellent technical capability. The following are examples of Canadian cooperation in Chinese agricultural initiatives.

At the Tanggu Animal Quarantine Centre a small-scale project aims at upgrading the management, staff capabilities and techniques used at this key quarantine station near Beijing. Upgrading will allow for the import and export of animals and animal products to and from northern China with a minimum of disease risk. It involves study tours and training in Canada for Chinese quarantine workers, technical assistance in China, and the provision of some specialized equipment. This upgrading will assist China to diversify and intensify its agricultural production by developing the livestock production sector.

The sale of Canadian livestock semen, embryos and live cattle, swine and poultry to China has recently been made possible through five quarantine agreements signed early in 1985.

The Heilongjiang seed breeding/processing project, aimed at the introduction of modern seed processing techniques (for wheat, soybeans, and maize), is related to a large World Bank project which will develop a grain base in Heilongjiang. The CIDA project will include study tours, training of Chinese personnel in Canada and in Mexico, at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), plus the provision of technical assistance. Implementation of the project began in January 1984 with the sending of two trainees to CIMMYT.

By upgrading the technology and management of the Harbin Domestic Animal Breeding Centre, the Harbin cattle-breeding project will increase productivity of the livestock industry in Heilongjiang. Canada will help the Chinese to acquire specific skills and capabilities in this field. This will include upgrading existing facilities for bull handling and semen processing in Harbin. The centre's staff will be

trained both in Canada and in China in modern methods of semen collection and processing and in embryo transfer technology. In addition, new bloodlines will be established through the introduction of semen from Canadian bulls, while the genetic potential of the Centre will be increased through a rigorous sire proving system.

In addition to "hands-on" agriculture, CIDA is funding a number of projects in agricultural education. The Heilongjiang August 1st Land Reclamation University was established in 1958 to train agricultural researchers and engineers to serve the State Farm System primarily in Northeast China. A consortium of Canadian institutions, including the Universities of Guelph and Alberta as well as Olds College, is helping to upgrade curriculum and trading methods plus the technical and research capabilities of the faculty.

The consortium is also at work training trainers at another institution not far away in the same province. The Liu He Cadre Training College was established recently to train managers for the State Farm System. As economic reforms take hold, managers are increasingly expected to be responsible for economic decision-making and the resultant profits or losses. After years of producing to quotas established by the state, farm managers are anxious to learn about Western agro-economics, marketing and business techniques.

In other agricultural education projects, a cooperative relationship between the Beijing Agricultural University and the University of Guelph aims to retrain and upgrade Chinese agricultural scientists in veterinary pathology, agrometeorology, and animal and poultry science.

Finally, the University of Saskatchewan is involved in supporting the Northeast Normal University in protecting the natural grasslands of northeastern China from further deterioration, by strengthening the technical and scientific capabilities of Chinese grasslands ecologists.

Food Aid - Canadian food aid is provided to developing countries under bilateral agreements, through the multilateral channel of the World Food Program (WFP), and through non-governmental organizations. For the 1980-81 to 1984-85 period, Canada provided a total of \$93.5 million of food aid to China through bilateral agreements and the WFP.

WFP shipments of wheat, flour, vegetable oil and skim milk powder accounted for the majority of the total. CIDA bilateral food aid involved a shipment of \$4 million worth of wheat in 1981-82.

Forestry

China has an estimated 125 million hectares of forest, almost all concentrated in three provinces: Heilongjiang, Sichuan and Yunnan. In spite of the total forest output of over 200 million cubic metres per year, which exceeds the Canadian wood harvest by over 30 per cent, total forest cover stands at only 12.7 per cent of surface area and the wood consumption per capita is among the lowest in the world. Moreover,

industrial modernization and rising incomes over the next five years are likely to put an increasing strain on forest products for which demand already exceeds supply.

Deforestation as a result of population pressure, overcutting and inadequate forest protection is another problem of major dimensions. Although Chinese officials cite that approximately 26 million hectares have been successfully added to the forest land area since 1949, the process of deforestation continues in many areas, creating not only shortages of fuel but severe problems in water and soil conservation.

Yet the potential for forest expansion and increased timber is high. According to the Canadian Forestry Planning Mission of April 1982, forestry resources could be doubled by the year 2010. Such expansion would not conflict with agricultural priorities. On the contrary, improved forest resources are crucial to improved agricultural productivity. Accordingly, the People's Republic of China has given high priority to the conservation and development of its forest resources.

Heilongjiang, in which Canadian assistance in the forestry sector is concentrated, has the largest forest reserves and output in the country. Its eco-system and forest growth are very similar to Canada's. Yet, total forest drain (harvest plus losses to fire, deforestation and pests) is greater than forest growth. Among the reasons for this are lack of proper fire protection, outmoded forest management practices, inadequate inventory control and outmoded logging and milling systems. As a consequence, the Heilongjiang province faces diminishing forest returns unless forest protection, forest management and productivity can be enhanced.

It should be noted that forestry and forest industries are Canada's most competitive areas of expertise and industrial strength and Canada is an international leader in this sector. Examples of projects include the following:

In order to meet the increasing demand of the Chinese for forest products, the Langxiang Forestry Bureau seeks to upgrade forest management and protect and improve forested areas in order to increase the productivity of these resources. Through the Integrated Intensive Forest Management project Canada will assist the Chinese in updating an existing forestry data base and improving forest management techniques. Harvesting, transportation and wood processing methods will be modernized. To enhance these improvements, technical and managerial staff will receive training by Canadian forestry experts through a consortium of Canadian firms, T.M. Thomson of Victoria and Reid Collins Ltd. of Vancouver.

The Jiagedaqi model forest-fire management project is a five-year project designed to promote conservation and rational use of scarce forest resources and areas having potential forest growth in China. By developing a model forest fire management system, this project will not only protect key forest resources in Jiagedaqi, but will serve also as model to be replicated in other areas of China. The Ontario Ministry of

Natural Resources, acting as the executing agency, will provide technical and managerial staff training and fire fuel indices and will assist the Chinese to draw up fuel-type maps. As well, an appropriate system of fire detection and communication will be introduced and the efficiency and coordination of Chinese fire control capability increased.

Energy

Inadequate energy supply is acknowledged to be one of the key constraints to China's economic development. Ineffective and wasteful use of energy resources not only impedes the development of the economy; it contributes to serious resource depletion and major environmental deterioration: deforestation, desertification, erosion and silting (of hydro dams and reservoirs, among other things) and flooding. This is well-recognized by the Chinese authorities, and the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85) gives high priority to the development and conservation of energy resources as well as the rationalization of the industrial sector in energy consumption (through, for example, price reform to reflect the real cost and scarcity of the energy).

China has made remarkable strides in developing its energy supply: for example, the rated power generation capacity increased from 1,850 MW in 1949 to 60,550 MW in 1980. Coal is the main source, accounting for 69 per cent in 1980, followed by oil at 24 per cent. Hydro power accounts for about 4 per cent at present, though significant potential exists to enlarge the share of hydro power to 15 per cent of total energy resources.

In the course of expanding its energy sector, China has developed considerable capabilities in small and medium-sized power generating and transmitting systems, with reasonably low transmission loss. Where China lags seriously behind is in the areas of energy production, utilization and conservation: China spends 2.5 times as much energy as the world average to produce the same amount of GNP despite the scarcity of available resources. It is expected that China will soon be a net importer of oil; currently China exports 14 million tons per year.

The problems facing the energy sector, in addition to the foregoing, include a lack of systems approach in planning, and a lack of expertise in large-scale power and petroleum deployment projects which might have undesirable environmental, agricultural and other side effects.

China has very limited room to manoeuvre in the energy and environmental sectors. By upgrading the training and capabilities of the decision-makers in the Chinese government, it is hoped that this room to manoeuvre can be optimized.

One project involves the provision of technical assistance to the Electric Power Research Institute of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power (MWREP) to upgrade its research capabilities. This institute is responsible for providing technical advice and guidance to MWREP. A mission of eight Canadian experts from various provincial

utilities visited China to determine the specific areas of EPRI activity where Canadian assistance might be most effective. MWREP will acquire state-of-the-art technology in various distribution and utilization/conservation applications. The project will also upgrade the research and development capability of the MWREP in hydro and thermal power development. BC Hydro manages this project for CIDA. Activities commenced in 1985 and will continue for four years. The principal components are seminars in China, technical missions to Canada and training in Canada.

The main Chinese institute in fossil fuel planning and design activities is the China Petroleum Planning and Engineering Institute (CPPEI). As part of the overall Chinese strategy to develop and conserve energy resources, the petroleum development assistance project will strengthen the planning and design capabilities of CPPEI. This will be achieved by upgrading the skills of a number of specialists and engineers working at the CPPEI and related organizations. Specifically, Canadian technical assistance and training will enable the Chinese to carry out these feasibility studies in the design of offshore oilfield development, onshore oilfield energy conservation and condensate field surface engineering systems.

Mission-Administered Funds

Canadian embassies in developing countries respond to requests for assistance from local community groups in need of funds for small projects. In the case of China the maximum allowance for these mission-administered funds is \$200,000. The primary focus for the use of these funds has been on the All China Women's Federation for leadership training and human resource development.

BUSINESS COOPERATION

CIDA's Industrial Cooperation (INC) Program assists the Canadian private sector in its efforts to become involved in the industrial development of Third World countries. Through mechanisms like joint ventures or other long-term forms of collaboration, mutually beneficial projects involving such activities as technology transfer, job creation, and skills development receive assistance from CIDA.

The INC program has been active in China only for about two years, but is already supporting many firms in a wide variety of sectors, from food processing to electronics components.

Most of the requests for assistance have been for joint venture opportunities, identified either directly by Canadian firms themselves, or as a result of identification missions sponsored by INC. One such mission in the spring of 1983 involved technology transfer seminars in Beijing and Shanghai. Various technologies were presented by 23 firms, covering the transportation, food processing, electronics, and oil and gas sectors. At present INC is supporting 14 preliminary starter studies, 10 more in-depth viability studies, and has assisted 47 firms on missions to identify joint venture opportunities.

In addition to the programs in support of joint ventures, INC, under its Canadian Project Preparation Facility (CPPF), provides support to Canadian consultants and engineers undertaking pre-feasibility or project definition studies of capital projects. The CPPF has been used in China primarily for initial studies into the upgrading of industrial facilities. INC is supporting eight studies in all, including investigation into the computerization of railways, rehabilitation of a sulphuric acid plant, installation of hydro-electric dams, a transmission line and related water resource controls, and the institution of a coal train loading station.

Under other forms of assistance, INC has supported the publication of an "Investment Guide to China" by the Canada-China Trade Council, and is also supporting Consult-Asia Montreal with the production of a booklet on contacts and relevant questions for those considering joint ventures in China.

INC has also covered expenses for some Canadian companies providing training courses in such areas as forestry, portland cement production, improved use of artificial rubber compounds, and seed production. In addition, several Chinese have been sponsored at the Banff School of Advanced Management.

Disbursements by INC for the China program in 1984-85 were about \$3 million.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

As noted earlier, multilateral assistance involves the pooling of resources from member countries to international organizations which, in turn, provide loans and grants to recipient countries for their development programs. Multilateral assistance comprises about 17 per cent of the net total of official development assistance to China.

Canadian funds are channeled to China through the World Bank institutions known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), and also through agencies of the United Nations, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Between 1981, when the World Bank began lending to China, and 1984, loans approved for Chinese development programs totalled U.S. \$1.9 billion from IBRD and U.S. \$733 million from IDA. Projects being financed include a hydroelectric project to add power to the Yunnan power grid, development of oilfields at Karamay, Wenliu and Daqing, support for higher education and research activities in science, engineering and agriculture sciences at various universities and polytechnic institutions, upgrading of railway infrastructure, support for rural health and medical education, provision of industrial credit to small and medium-sized industries through the China Investment Bank, development of agricultural lands in North China for the purpose of expanding food production, and modernization and expansion of port facilities at Huangpu, Shanghai and Tianjin.

Canadian advances to IDA have averaged \$160.48 million a year over the four years from 1980-81 to 1984-85; capital subscriptions to the IBRD averaged \$39.75 million a year for the three years from 1982-83 to 1984-85. (There were no Canadian investments in IBRD in 1980-81 or 1981-82.)

The largest organization in the UN development system is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); in fact, it is the world's largest technical assistance organization and its projects are often executed through the intermediary of the more specialized UN agencies. During the 1982-86 cycle, UNDP spending in China is expected to reach U.S. \$78.1 million, with the main areas of concentration being food production and agricultural productivity; consumer goods production; health care and housing services; energy development and conservation; support of the educational system; and development of infrastructure, especially communications and water resources. Canada's contributions to the UNDP's worldwide programs have averaged \$52.4 million a year for the five years from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Other UN agencies to which Canada provides regular program funding and which are active in China are the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), which spent U.S. \$6.1 million in China in 1983 and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) which allocated U.S. \$6.4 million for projects in China in 1984. The UNICEF projects emphasize child survival activities (immunization, health care centres, and nutrition), and education (provision of reading materials, improved curricula and teaching methods). Canada's contribution to UNICEF's regular worldwide programs has averaged \$11.99 million a year from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

The International Trade Centre (ITC) is affiliated with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Unlike most multilateral organizations the ITC does not pool resources, but assigns funds from donors to specific projects. In the case of China, U.S. \$292,000 in Canadian contributions were provided to strengthen the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Trade's commercial representation service in 1982 and 1983. In 1985 U.S. \$100,000 was provided through the ITC for a basic course in international business.

The UNFPA has a large program in China, assisting the government with demographic training and research, providing a national course in family planning, constructing family planning research institutes, and supporting clinical and research work in maternal and perinatal care. Canada's contribution to UNFPA's worldwide programs has averaged \$9.13 million a year from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is another multilateral organization that is much involved in China. Established in 1976, it constitutes one of the major global financial and institutional responses to the world food crisis. It mobilizes additional resources on concessional terms for the expansion and improvement of food production systems, with special emphasis on small farmers and landless laborers in developing countries. Canada has issued notes totalling \$42 million to IFAD over the 1980-81 to 1984-85 period. From 1978 to 1983, IFAD loan approvals for China totalled 51.6 million SDRs (about U.S. \$54.18 million). Two large projects approved in 1981 and 1982 are the Northern Pasture Livestock Development Project and the Hebei Agricultural Development Project.

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Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
200 Promenade du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 997-5006

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